

The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Senator Quay is keeping John W. Wamaker pretty well bottled up in Pennsylvania politics.

It must be admitted that as liars the Spanish ministers and Spanish newspapers are a shining and unequivocal success.

The soda water sellers in the large cities report business poor. The young fellows have gone to the war and the girls have no money to buy soda water.

As colonel of a regiment, Mr. W. Jennings Bryan will have to cease spouting from a rear platform and will have to do some commanding from the head of a column.

There have been several impediments in our invasion of Cuba, but it looks as if they would be overcome in a few days and as if that move would commence next week.

Richard Croker has dropped a good sized wad of American money in the recent English races. But then the city treasury of Greater New York is rich and can stand many losses.

The New Mexican is doing splendid work in building up the mining interests of this great territory. Facts are facts and cannot be hidden, and what is more, should not be hidden.

As the special correspondents at Key West and Tampa can not work up any exciting war stories on account of the censorship, they are working up some fearful and harrowing police court items. News is news.

The appointment of Mr. Estevan Baca to be postmaster at Socorro can be ascribed to a strong pull by the governor's tow line between Santa Fe and Washington. That tow line is still in good shape and it looks as if it would remain so for some years to come.

This territory, under the president's second call, is entitled to a battalion of infantry with the requisite number of commissioned officers. Governor Otero will do his best to see that the rights of New Mexico in this particular matter are fully protected.

The New Mexico squadron of the 1st regiment, U. S. volunteer cavalry, will give a good account of itself, as soon as active service for the troopers commences. Some of the Spanish troops in Cuba or Porto Rico will call them "Rough Riders" indeed after having met them.

Another special from Tampa informs the New Mexican that the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry has not forgotten its hardships on the trip from San Antonio to Tampa, but is all the more anxious to get at the Spanish. As the troopers can not get at C. P. Huntington's Southern Pacific railroad, they want to get at some other people, who desire a licking, and play even.

The attaché of the Danish legation in Washington says he knows Admiral Camara, of the Spanish navy, well, that he is a good and gallant officer and that he owes his rapid promotion as much to his good looks as to his ability as a naval officer. That is real news, but good looks don't count in front of an American squadron.

That Spanish correspondent of a French paper who located Admiral Cervera and his ships at the Philippine islands on yesterday, is a dandy. That Spanish liquor, the fellow uses, must be strong or probably it was hashish he took. And the New York yellow free silver papers published the truck with a serious head line. Verily, there are all classes and many classes of people upon this mundane sphere.

Another dispatch from Madrid informs an anxious people that Spain's reserve fleet at Cadiz has been put in first class shape and will be sent either to the Philippines, or to Cuba, or to the North American coast, or to the Gulf of Mexico, or to some other old place. That may be all right from the stand-point of this country, but from a Spanish stand-point it would be better to keep it in Cadiz harbor, where for the present it will be out of danger and where it might be reserved for the historical museums of the Spanish kingdom.

Low Grade Ores.
The successful operation of plants for low grade ores has caught the attention of mining operators in New Mexico, and many new processes in active work will be the result of their observations. The production of low grade ores in the territory is something enormous, and very

little of such ore is used. In a majority of instances the product goes over the dump "to await cheaper treatment," as the operator states; yet he has previously had no idea where or from whence such treatment will come. The experiments of the Beam, Moffitt and Paletti-Clerici people have claimed the full attention of the New Mexico operator, and repeated failures of the Beam and Moffitt furnaces have, in part, discouraged them from further investigation.

It has been generally known that ore giving from \$3 to \$5 per ton values was being treated in various places and that such ore at times contained mineral substances derogatory to the straight amalgamation process.

Meanwhile, the metallurgists have kept pace with modern inventions in other branches, and today low grade ore of any character can find some treatment to which it is amenable.

New Mexico has two cheap treatment plants in operation now: the Stevens or Albian mill at Hematite and the Paletti-Clerici mill at Andrews. Either of these mills will treat low grade ore at a profit, provided such ore carry less than 4 or 5 per cent lead, and are to some extent "free." Just how low grade the ores that these mills will profitably treat cannot be given here, for the reason that such information might, to a certain extent, injure the business of the operators. However, if the facts were made public, the most astounding results could be looked for and capital would be readily induced to erect plants for the treatment of old dumps and vast bodies of low grade ore opened in the past, which are now considered worthless. It will be difficult to erect a sufficient number of mills in the territory to keep up with mining developments, and the field is one that holds out to capitalists very alluring promises. A large increase in the gold output depends very much on the erection of additional mills. That the ore is here does not admit of doubt and the question of treatment is simply a matter of scientific research. Develop well, and when a large area of ore is exposed, give a competent metallurgist the task of ascertaining its treatment and a process cheap in construction and cheap in operation will be found.

Capital will soon find its way into the development of new mines if the assurance is given that the ore mined can be produced at rates which will render its production profitable. Thus both mining and milling will be made profitable and ore from the grass roots will pay for development, and obviate the necessity for "more depth."

A few hundred dollars spent in judicious experimenting will bring forth the proper results. The greatest fault of large syndicates is that they are prone to erect immense treatment plants on the recommendation of the expert who examines the property and proceed to development later. If the ore changes in character or the process proves a failure owing to the presence of metals that add little to its value, the result is a great expense with no remuneration, a "busted" company and a "black eye" for the locality.

Develop first and do it extensively. Then find a cheap treatment for the low grade ores, if a smelter is not convenient or if the treatment charges are exorbitant. Stamp mills will work profitably on low New Mexico properties, but processes are in existence that will treat nearly every known form of ore found in the territory and extract from 80 to 100 per cent of the assay values.

Do not accept the statement of the geologist or mining expert as full testimony; but secure full and adequate tests on large quantities of ore and let a competent metallurgist attend to the experiments. It is within his province and his alone.

The miner with the large body of low grade ore has a treasure indeed, and it needs but the magic wand of science to transform it into current coin of the realm.

Growing Wonderfully Friendly.

To use a localism common in a certain section of the United States, European nations are beginning "to cotton to" this country and seem mighty glad of the chance. The first reciprocity treaty made under the present tariff law with a foreign nation, has been announced, one with France, and arrangements are fast completing for an advantageous commercial treaty with Great Britain. Germany is also more than willing to enter into arrangements of a like nature with the Yankees, and all indications point to the fact that it is considered a good thing to occupy a peaceful position with the great western republic.

The reason for this change in sentiment toward this country across the water is not to be found in any benevolent or philanthropic motive, but in a realization that the United States of America is a powerful country, amply able to care for itself, and that its friendship is more desirable than its enmity. No power on earth has anything to gain by a quarrel with this government. It would simply mean the closing of the world's cupboard and granary against the belligerent nation, and a rise in prices of the staples of life that would result in bread riots and starvation for the poorer classes. There is vastly more to be gained by entering into commercial treaties which will bring about a better feeling than to engage in a war for the purpose of securing a reduction of tariffs. It has taken some of the governments of Europe a long time to learn this fact, but the rapidly with which war preparations were made by the Americans when an occasion arose has been a lesson that will not soon be forgotten, and as years pass will become of more importance as the policy of taking care of the western hemisphere broadens and strengthens, through the increase of the navy and the maintenance of a larger standing army.

Adversity is useful in that it brings out the latent powers, and the present war with Spain will have that very effect upon the United States. While the people were conscious of abilities untried they did not understand or appreciate their capacity for accomplishing great things until they were put to the test. These things are known now, not only by Americans but by the people who have been given to sneering at a "nation of money grabbers."

An alliance that would embrace the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and possibly France, would mean incalculable benefits to the parties directly interested and the balance of the world besides. The war between Spain and the United States is but an incident which should not be allowed to affect the relations between other nations and this. The progress of civilization would not be sensibly affected if Spain and the rest of her dependencies were sunk to the bottom of the ocean. The United States would still be the great remaining factor with fortune on the side of its friends and misfortune as the portion of its enemies.

High Priced Bread Impossible.

In view of the fall in the price of wheat, the fear that has been expressed that the war would result in an enormous rise in the price of breadstuffs seems to have been unfounded. The war will have very little to do with the price of wheat, and that grain regulates the cost of bread.

True, the price of wheat has gone up more than 100 per cent within the past three months, but neither prospective nor actual hostilities were much of a factor in the market. The advance was caused by a shortage in the world's visible supply. In the United States the crop for 1897 was the largest known for many years, but in the other wheat producing countries there was virtually a failure, which was kept unknown to the dealers and operators by the unusually large exportations despite the shortage. So soon as the real condition became bruited abroad there was a scramble to secure supplies; and prices were forced up to nearly the two dollar mark.

The time for the new crop to be placed on the market has arrived, the yield promises to be very large. In the United States again, while in other countries there is a return to the conditions of former years, and prices have fallen to a point where there is no danger of ruinous prices for the bread consumers. And yet there is the cheering prospect for the grower that he will probably never again be compelled to sell his crop for 50 cents per bushel. The demand will prevent any overstocking of the market for years to come, while the system of diversified crops which now obtains the world over will act as a check to any serious downward tendency in prices.

After all, high priced wheat is no drawback. When wheat sells for over \$1 on the market the farmers are prosperous, and when a nation contains 7,000,000 well-to-do families in the agricultural districts, all other industries will prosper in proportion. Wages, in the end, will approach a scale where any disparity, if there should be any, will be in favor of the worker.

"Knowledge is power." There is one kind of knowledge that is power and that is the knowledge of the human nature, her own physical make-up and the home-treatment of diseases peculiar to her sex. There is a great home medical book that teaches all this. It is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Over 1,200,000 American homes contain copies of this work. It is used to cure \$5,000,000 worth of disease every year. For a paper covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; French cloth binding, 31 stamps.

This great book tells all about a medicine that is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs distinctly feminine. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. During the past thirty years many thousands of women have used it with marvelous results. It imparts health, vigor, vitality, strength and elasticity to the organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes the coming of baby easy and almost painless. It completely banishes the pain and misery that are the result of a woman's neglecting her womanly health. An honest medicine dealer will give you what you ask for, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make therefrom.

Mrs. J. Schaffer, of Fremont, Northampton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicine and the local self-treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness, had pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, induced me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine. After using six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

Burlington Route
Say "Burlington," when the ticket agent asks you what railroad east of Denver you want your ticket to read over.
The Burlington is the shortest line from Denver to Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, and everywhere east of those cities.
It is the only line out of Denver running two fast trains daily to Omaha and Chicago. They leave at 9:30 a. m. and 9:50 p. m.
Tickets at offices of connecting lines.
G. W. Vallery, General Agent, 1039 17th St. Denver.

Why is it that nearly all aged persons are thin?
And yet, when you think of it, what could you expect?
Three score years of wear and tear are enough to make the digestion weak. Yet the body must be fed.
In Scott's Emulsion, the work is all done; that is, the oil in it is digested, all ready to be taken into the blood. The body rests, while the oil feeds and nourishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves steady and strong.

Scott's Emulsion, 50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Oh, Lost Youth!
Warwick—Your son has no expensive habits, I believe?
Wickwire—He hasn't? That boy had had the bicycle smutty habit for over three years, and last month was exposed to the kodak habit. He's making the parlor over into a dark room now.—New York Journal.

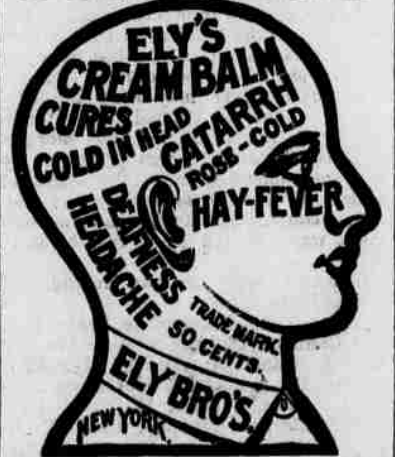
No Occasion For Surprise.
"I observe in the public prints," said the scientific boarder, "that a whale's tongue sometimes yields a ton of oil."
"If the whale is as oily tongued as that," said the cheerful idiot, "no wonder Jonah was taken in."—Indianapolis Journal.

Trifling With Prestige.
"Mrs. De Scramble had to move out of our neighborhood."
"What was the trouble?"
"She lost caste. We found out she had made salted almonds out of peanuts."—Detroit Free Press.

A Merry Jingle.
A premier of Spain named Sagasta remarked: "I don't care a plaster! The Cubans, we need 'em!"
"I won't give 'em freedom!"
"But, oh, he will find that he has ter!"—New York Journal.

No deception practiced.
No \$100 Reward.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST
for a generous
10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.



ELY'S CREAM BALM
contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passage, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Smell and Sight. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. 50c. in 10c. packages or by mail. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY'S BUILDING, 35 Warren Street, New York.

Annual Meeting American Medical Association, Denver, Colo., June 7-12, 1898.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will place one ticket to Denver and return at a rate of \$19.50 for the round trip. Dates of sale from Santa Fe June 4 and 5, 1898; good for return passage from date of sale. Side rate tickets to points in Colorado, Salt Lake and Ogden at greatly reduced rates will be sold after this meeting. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe Route. J. H. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas. H. S. LITZ, Agent.

HENRY KRICK,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER
The trade supplied from one bottle to carload, mail order promptly filled.

GUADALUPE ST. - SANTA FE.

SILVER CITY REDUCTION COMPANY, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

This plant has been purchased and will be operated in the future by the estate of the late Senator George Hearst, of California, under the general management of D. B. Gillette, Jr.

It is the intention of the present management to largely increase the capacity of the plant and equip it with every modern appliance for the successful and cheap treatment of ores and concentrates. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Advances will be made on ores.

Notice for Publication
(Homestead Entry No. 4314.)
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., May 9, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Santa Fe on June 11, 1898, viz: William McLean, for the ne. 1/4, sw. 1/4, e. 1/2, sw. 1/4, sec. 10, tp. 36 n., r. 2 e., s. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Franklin Lime, Carrie R. Fenton, Gilbert Labar, of Perma, N. M. MANUEL R. OREN, Register.

Notice for Publication
(Homestead Entry No. 4040.)
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., May 9, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Santa Fe on June 11, 1898, viz: Joe Gabino Martinez, for the ne. 1/4, sw. 1/4, e. 1/2, sw. 1/4, sec. 20, tp. 36 n., r. 2 e., s. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Juan Rivera, Manuel Baldonado, Salvador Martinez, of Canon, N. M. MANUEL R. OREN, Register.

SOCIETIES.
Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ANTHONY SELIGMAN, Secretary.
Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.
PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.
CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F.: Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, G. C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, L. O. O. F.: Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS A. GOODWIN, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.
AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows hall. San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATHAN GOLDBERG, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.
SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancellor Commander. LEE MUEHLER, K. of K. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS.
D. W. MANTLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MAX. PROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNAEHEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.
EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 127, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Their attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENNEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE
S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest company doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.
CONSTRUCTING
The El Paso & Northeastern R'y

AND
The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.

To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construction trains to and from the end of its track.

Commencing May 16, trains will leave El Paso at 7:30 a. m., and returning will leave end of track at 2:30 p. m., making close connection with stages to and from Alamogordo, La Luz and Tularosa daily.

Passengers can now make the through trip to or from La Luz the same day.

General Superintendent.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired is that the Pecos Valley has not had an abundance in PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGEMAN, President.
H. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

MANUEL R. OREN, Register.

-First-Class in all Particulars-
The Palace Hotel-
WM. VAUGHN, Prop.
FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.
No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited.

HOTEL WELLINGTON
Formerly Welcker's.
American and European Plans.
15th Street, Near U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.
European Plan, \$1.00 per day and Upward. First Class Restaurant a la Carte.
American Plan, \$3.00 per day and Upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.
L. M. FITCH, Proprietor.

The DAILY NEW MEXICAN will be found on file at the Hotel Wellington.

THE First National Bank
OF
Santa Fe, N. M.
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

R. J. PALEN - President.
J. H. VAUGHN - Cashier

OJO CALIENTE
(HOT SPRINGS.)

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Chief Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages run to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 80° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 6,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year around. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 188.33 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest Alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures attended to in the following diseases—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10:06 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

194 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired is that the Pecos Valley has not had an abundance in PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

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